

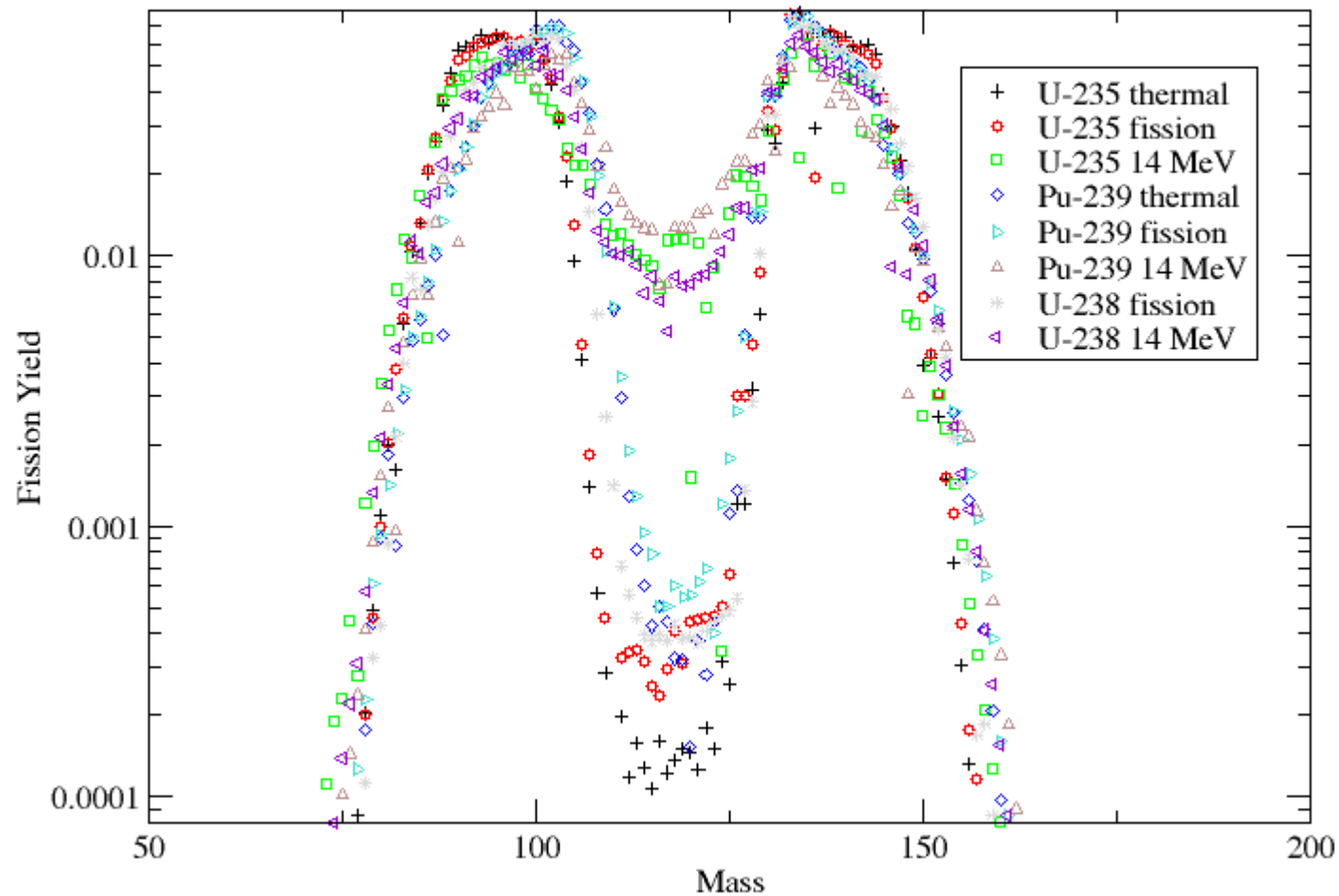


# Utilization of NCERC in Support of Nuclear Forensics Measurements

15March2016



## ENDF Fission Chain Yields



# Scientific Background: R-values

- An R-value is a ratio of activity ratios.
- In both cases the denominator is a reference, namely  $^{99}\text{Mo}$  and thermal neutron fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ .
- The advantage of this ratio is that most systematic errors are cancelled. For example, detector efficiency, branching ratios, etc.
- R-values can be used to determine fuel composition and neutron energy.

$$R_{99} = \frac{A_i/A_{99}}{A_{iT}^{U235}/A_{99T}^{U235}}$$

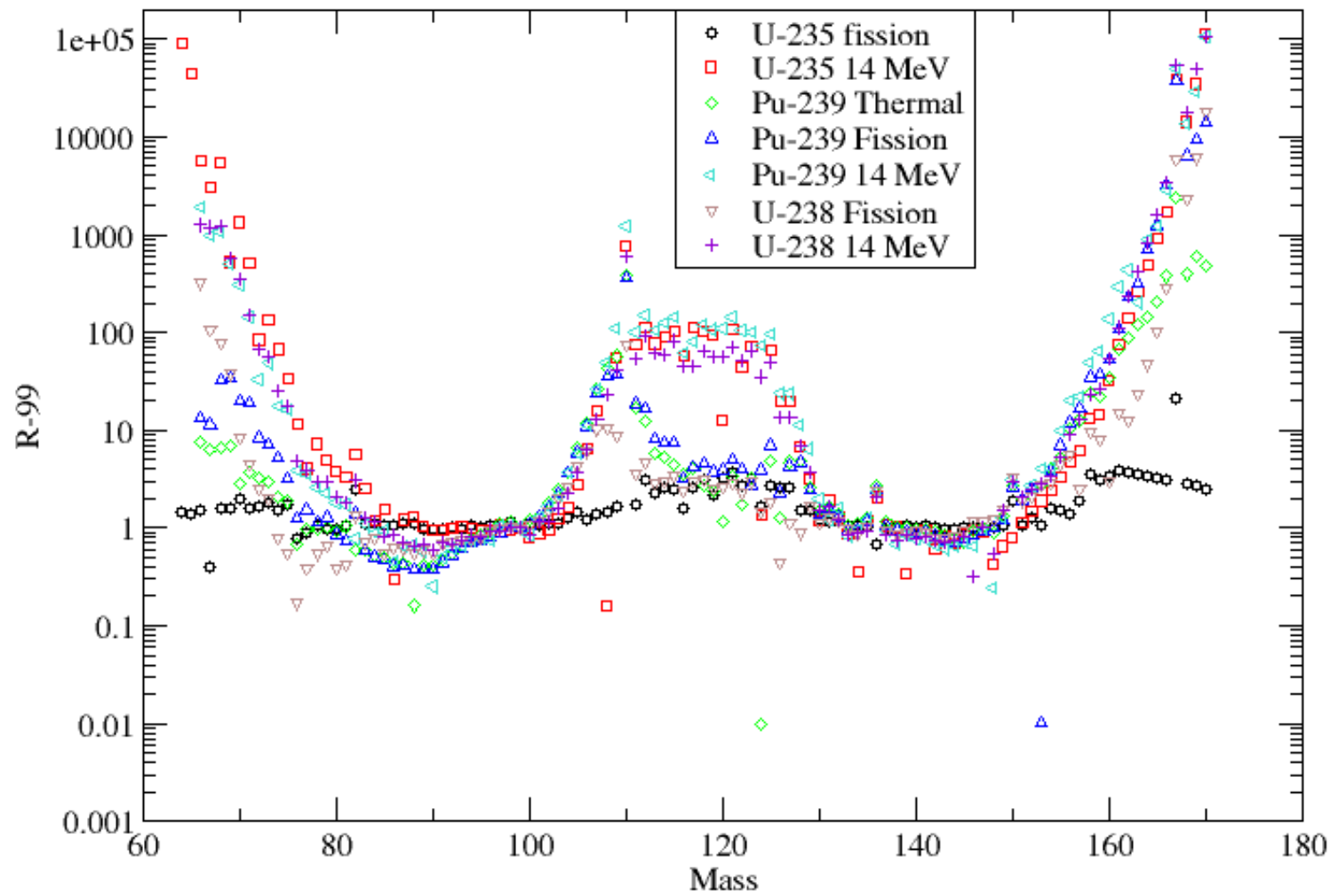
$$R_{99} = \frac{\epsilon_i f_i Y_i N_{fissions,i} / \epsilon_{99} f_{99} Y_{99} N_{fissions,i}}{\epsilon_i f_i Y_{iT}^{U235} N_{fissions,T} / \epsilon_{99} f_{99} Y_{99T}^{U235} N_{fissions,T}}$$

$$R_{99} = \frac{Y_i/Y_{99}}{Y_{iT}^{U235}/Y_{99T}^{U235}}$$

Efficiencies depend on detector, sample preparation, geometry.  
Gamma ray abundances also depend on literature values, internal conversion coefficients, etc.

- G.P. Ford and A.E. Norris, LA-6129, 1976
- H.D. Selby, et al., Nucl Data Sheets 111, 2891 (2010)
- M.B. Chadwick, et al., Nucl Data Sheets 111, 2923 (2010)

# ENDF R-values



# Fission R-values (NCERC)

## Objectives

Restore and expand the capability to experimentally measure fission product yields ( $Y_i$ ).

- We have not conducted these type of experiments in over 40 years.
  - We need to train the next generation of nuclear and radiochemists.
  - New missions require improved inter-laboratory calibrations.
- New high quality nuclear data
  - Validate and cross calibrate current fission bases (e.g. K-factors, R-values)
  - Improve nuclear data sets (Fission Yields ( $Y_i$ ), Cross-sections ( $\sigma_x$ ), Endpoint R-values, K-factors, ENDF, JEFF, and JENDL)

## Measurements to Date

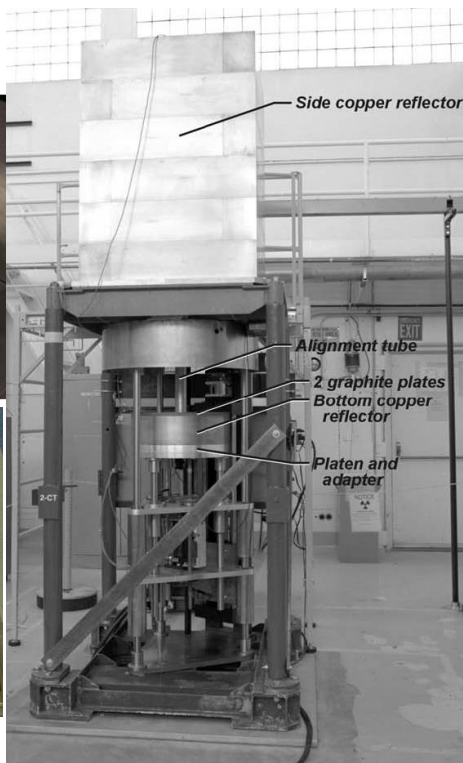
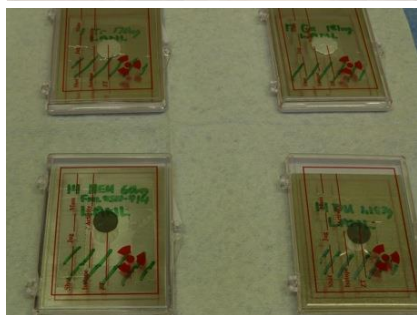
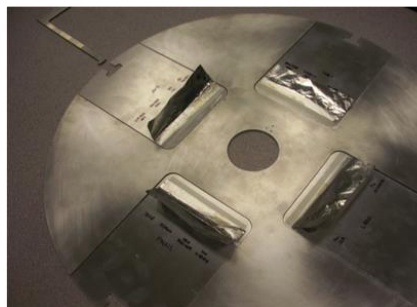
- Comet/ZEUS – September 2011
  - Irradiated U(93), DU and WG-Pu foils
  - Chemistry -> R-values + actinide isotopics
- Comet/ZEUS – Sept/Dec 2012
  - Irradiated U(93) and DU foils (NO Pu)
  - Chemistry -> R-values + actinide activations and isotopics
- Godiva – January 2013 and June 2013
  - $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  Fission Products as  $f(\text{time})$
- Flattop – June 2013
  - Irradiated U(93) and DU and  $^{233}\text{U}$
- Flattop – August 2014
  - Irradiated U(93) and DU and  $^{237}\text{Np}$
- Flattop – April 2015
  - Irradiated U(93) and DU and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$
- Flattop – June 2015
- Godiva – January 2016



# Critical Assemblies

## Comet/ZEUS

- General purpose vertical lift assembly
- Configured with the ZEUS reflector
- Used various stackings of the Jemima plates



## Flattop

- Fast/Fission-spectrum
- HEU and Pu cores / Natural U reflector
- Reactivity increases as parts of spheres brought together and control rods inserted
- Samples inserted in a horizontal "traverse" or glory hole
- $\sim 10^{11}$  total fissions/g (1.5 hours high power)



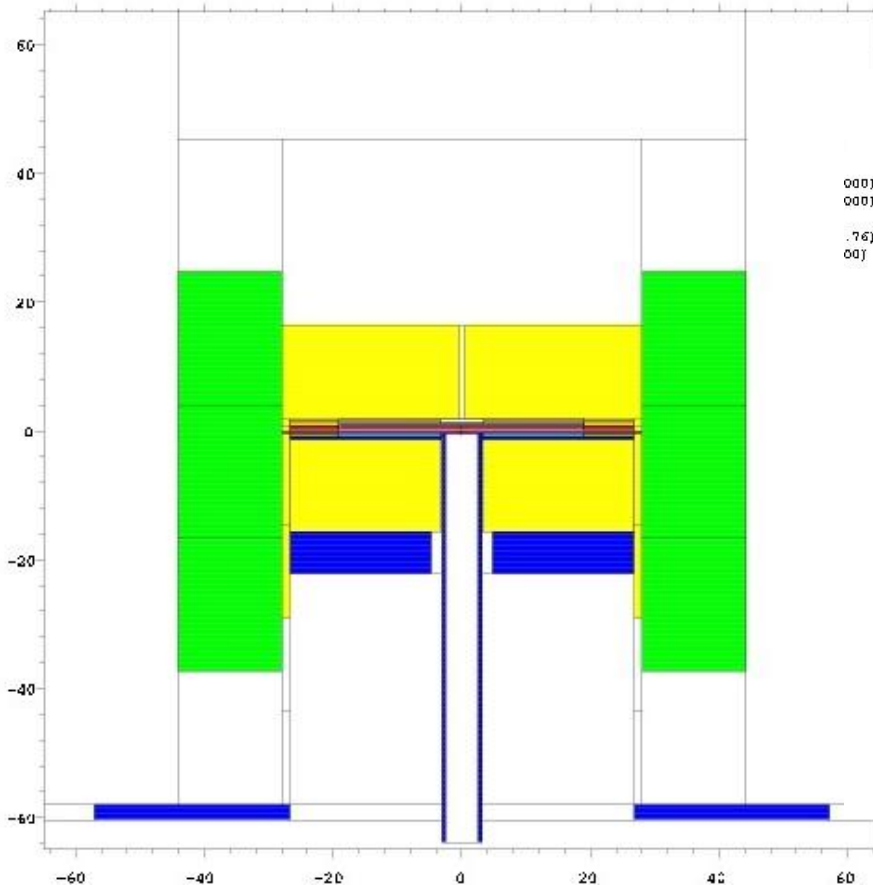
# Comet Configuration

walls

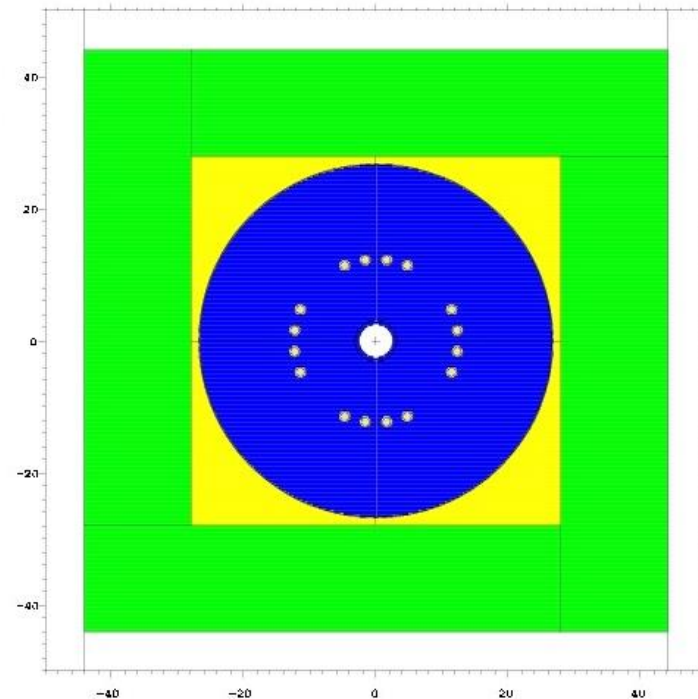
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10, 0.000000  
10, 1.000000

10, 58.00  
1, 65.00



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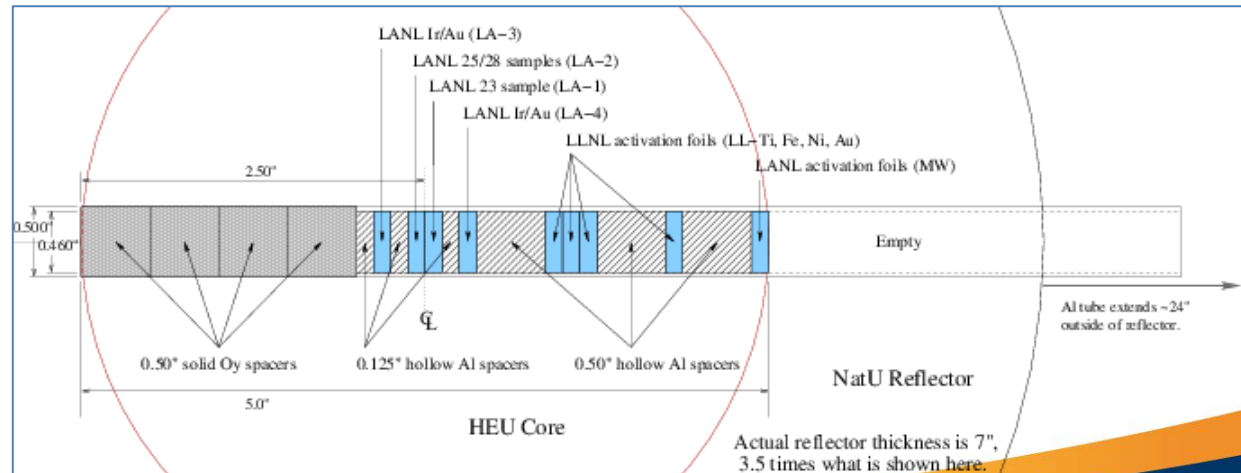
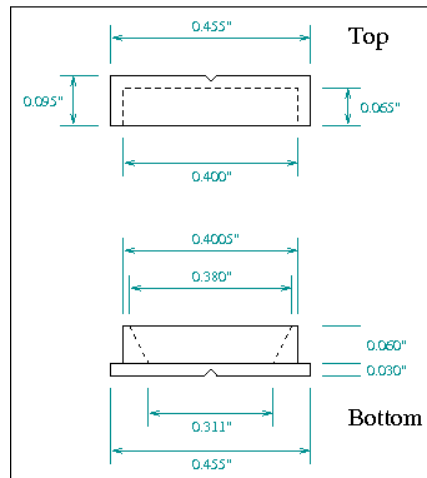
# Configuration for Flattop Runs

## ■ Sample containment

- All samples/foils were contained in aluminum sample holders (capsules) for easy handling.
- Design was driven by containment requirements for Pu samples.
- Exploring other options!

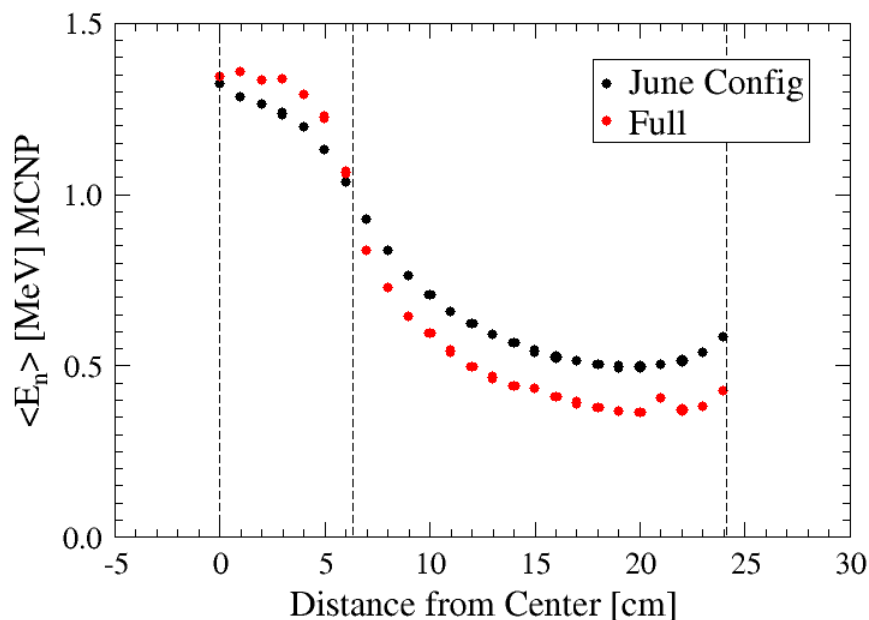
## ■ Sample recovery

- Capsules were stacked inside a three foot long, thin walled aluminum tube for efficient recovery.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 inch hollow aluminum spacers allowed “precise” positioning in the traverse.



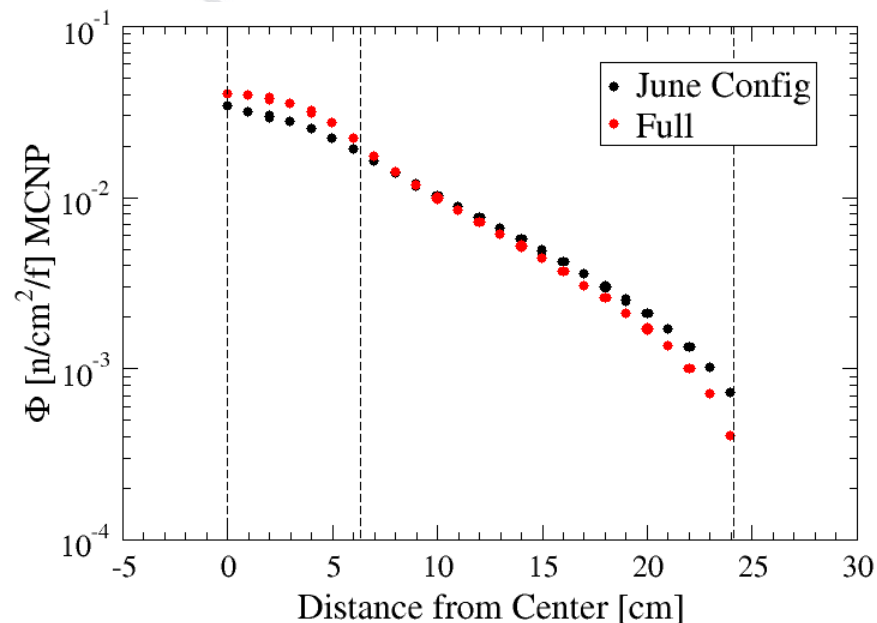


# Impact On Neutron Flux and Energy MCNP Modeling



## ■ Mean neutron energy

- Remains relatively flat near the center of the core in the full configuration.
- Immediately begins to drop off with the sample recovery tube.



## ■ Total neutron flux

- The model shows surprisingly little variation between the two configurations.

## R-Value Summary

- R-111 has been confirmed as an accurate measure of neutron energy.
- Good agreement with historical R-Values has been obtained.
- These data suggest that fission products that are more sensitive to the neutron spectrum can also be detected (i.e.  $^{111}\text{Ag}$ ,  $^{115}\text{Cd}$ ,  $^{153}\text{Sm}$ ,  $^{156}\text{Eu}$ ).
- The results demonstrate capability for using fission product analysis to characterize a neutron spectrum.

# Acknowledgements

- T.A. Bredeweg
- J.A. Bounds
- G.H. Brooks, Jr.
- J.A. Favorite
- J.M. Goda
- D.K. Hayes
- K.R. Jackman
- R.C. Little
- M.R. MacInnes
- W.L. Myers
- W.J. Oldham
- R.S. Rundberg
- R.G. Sanchez
- A.R. Schake
- M.C. White
- C.W. Wilkerson, Jr.
- Plus many others

This work was partially funded by the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Research and Development and supported in part by the DOE Nuclear Criticality Safety Program, each funded and managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Department of Energy.